

## THE DAILY JOURNAL

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1891.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—513 Fourteenth st.

Telephone Calls.

Business Office—228 Editorial Rooms—202

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY BY MAIL.

One year, without Sunday.....\$12.00

One year, with Sunday.....14.00

Six months, without Sunday.....7.00

Six months, with Sunday.....8.00

Three months, without Sunday.....3.50

Three months, with Sunday.....4.00

One month, without Sunday.....1.20

One month, with Sunday.....1.30

Delivered by carrier in city, 5 cents per week.

By mail, 10 cents per week.

Reduced Rates to Clubs.

Subscribers to any of our numerous agents, or

send subscriptions to the

JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in

the United States should put on an eight-cent paper

rate stamp, postage stamps, on a twelve-cent

stamp, on a twelve-cent postage stamp. Foreign post-

age is usually double these rates.

All communications intended for publication in

this paper must, in order to receive attention, be ac-

companied by the name and address of the writer.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

Can be found at the following places:

PARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 20 Boulevard

des Capucines.

NEW YORK—Gibbs House and Windsor Hotel.

PHILADELPHIA—A. F. Kember, 273 Lancaster

avenue.

CHICAGO—Palmer House.

CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley &amp; Co., 154 Vine street.

LOUISVILLE—O. T. Deering, northwest corner

Third and Jefferson streets.

ST. LOUIS—Union News Company, Union Depot

and Southern Hotel.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House and Exhibit

House.

BUT, after all, the issue which touches

the people of Indiana on the raw is the

tax law of the Democratic Legislature.

The presence of 10,000 Republicans

at the meeting of the Republican League,

in Cincinnati, is one of the many en-

couraging omens for the G. O. P.

If Pava can manage it he is going to

have the other members of the Italian

embassy recalled as well as himself. He

does not propose to be Radini's only

scape-goat.

MR. CRISP, of Georgia, who has been

in Missouri and Kansas, appears to be

laboring to impress members of the

next House that he is as much a free-

trader as is Mr. Mills, of Texas.

With wheat at \$1.10 and corn at sev-

enty cents, the average farmer will smile

while the Jerry Simpsons are telling

them that there is agricultural depression

and that it is due to the Republican

policy.

The Democratic press all through the

South has warned the Alliance not to

take part in the third-party conference,

and most of the Southern Alliance lead-

ers have responded that the Democratic

party is good enough for them.

The Creggites in Chicago did hard,

but they did all over. The next duty of

the Republican leaders is to investi-

gate the frauds committed in the elec-

tion and prosecute the perpetrators.

Until that shall be done justice will not

have her dues.

The persistent efforts of free-traders

to prove that protection does not and

cannot promote national pros-

perity are about as effective as would be

a contention that the gulf stream does

not and cannot modify climates and af-

fect vegetation.

MINNESOTA has an Australian ballot

law, but it was enacted in spite of the

united efforts of the Democratic mem-

bers of the Legislature, after the Demo-

cratic State convention had loudly de-

clared for it. The Democratic party is

a peculiar institution.

The Republicans of Montana seem to

be in good shape. In the municipal

elections just held they captured every

city in which party lines were drawn,

and this notwithstanding the fact that

the Democrats were posing as the only

true friends of silver.

For years the Democrats and odds

ends which make up the People's

party in Minnesota have boasted what

they would do when they got the Leg-

islature. Last fall they got it, and now

that Legislature has adjourned, but in-

stead of reducing expenditures it actu-

ally increased them a million dollars.

If these were dog-days it might be

supposed that the climate was responsi-

ble for an epidemic of crime among the

Italians in this country. Scarcely a day

passes without some shocking murder

or vendetta coming to light. Everything

tends to emphasize the necessity of

amending our immigration laws so as to

exclude professional murderers and as-

sassins.

The President's Southern trip has

come to an end, and the rest of his jour-

ney will be through the Western and

Northern States. His visit to the South

has been remarkable for the kind and

hospitable treatment everywhere ex-

tended to him, for the entire absence of

disagreeable incidents of any kind, and

for the favorable impression he has evi-

dently made on the people. No doubt

the memory of this trip will be treasured

by the President as one of the most

pleasing incidents of his life.

DR. WYETH has rendered a public

service in drawing out a large amount

of buried evidence as to the untruthful-

ness of his statements regarding the

alleged cruel treatment of Southern

prisoners at Camp Morton. It is

just as well that the charge was

made and disproved now, as if

made a few years later it would be

more difficult to disprove. The gun

aimed by Dr. Wyeth was one of the

kind which, "though well aimed at duck

or plover, bear wide and kick their

owners over."

The Chicago Herald, which is notori-

ous for its mendacity and the readiness

with which it will print any sort of 2-

cent yarn its correspondents can con-

coct, tells its readers that President

Harrison prepares his speeches in ad-

vance. Internal evidence of the

speeches themselves shows them to be

impromptu, even without the abundance

of other proof to the same effect; but,

even if the Herald's statement were

true, that paper knows perfectly well

that the speeches carefully prepared from the encyclopaedia by its lamented Democratic President cannot be mentioned in the same day with President Harrison's without shame to the former's friends.

## THE SPANISH TRADE AGREEMENT.

A London cablegram in the Journal yesterday stated that Hon. John W. Foster had arrived there on his way home from Madrid, and that while he declined to state in detail the results of his mission to Spain he expressed his belief that it would result in an agreement affecting trade between the United States and Cuba. His reticence on the subject was proper, but a dispatch from Madrid of the same date indicates the complete success of his mission and gives some interesting details of the agreement which has been drafted. It is important to remember that in this case, as in that of Brazil, the agreement is made under the reciprocity clause of the tariff law and needs only the approval and action of the President to make it operative. As this is assured in advance the arrangement may be considered an accomplished fact.

The Madrid dispatch indicates that Colonel Foster held out firmly for important concessions to American trade, and that he was finally successful. The inducement offered by this government was the privilege of free entry into the United States of West India sugar, molasses, coffee and hides, in return for which we get an entire repeal of duties on most of our products sent to Cuba and Porto Rico. The most important concession made by Spain was in the reduction of duty on American flour to a point that practically places it on an equality with Spanish flour. The Madrid dispatch says:

Cuba now consumes 500,000 barrels of flour yearly—chiefly Spanish, which enters free of duty—and pays for it \$12 per barrel. Trade American flour, hardened with an extra duty of 30 per cent. Since 1880, has been completely wiped out of the advantage of the Spanish product. Under the new convention the duty on American flour practically free of duty will lower the price to about \$6 per barrel, and will extinguish the importation of Spanish flour, while increasing the Cuban consumption to a million barrels yearly, all of which will be American product.

The effect of this will be to open immediately a market for several hundred thousand barrels of American flour, with a prospect of its increasing to a million barrels a year. This will give an additional "boost" to the price of wheat, and put money in the farmers' pockets.

The Madrid dispatch shows that the Spanish Premier made this concession reluctantly, and was only brought to it by representations on the part of Col. Foster that it was absolutely necessary in order to secure concessions from the United States, and by the further representations of a committee of Cubans that it was equally necessary in order to maintain Spanish authority in Cuba. Cuba demanded imperatively that something should be done to remove American duties on Cuban products, and the United States refused to make any concessions unless reciprocal concessions were made in favor of American products. Thus, with the Cuban commissioners on one side and Colonel Foster on the other, both pressing to a common point, Spain was almost forced to yield. Her action is a plain sacrifice of home interests to colonial interests. She surrenders the Spanish monopoly of the flour trade in Cuba in order to retain imperial control of the island. The concessions made in favor of several other American products were only less important than that in regard to flour. The Madrid dispatch says "the advantages resulting to Cuba will be great, but it is impossible to estimate the injury to Spanish trade." Of course, whatever Spain loses by the arrangement the United States gains.

It may not be amiss to add that for the successful negotiation of this important agreement the country is indebted to an Indiana commissioner, acting under instructions from an Indiana President. Col. John W. Foster, who was sent to Madrid as a special commissioner to negotiate with the Spanish government, is a native of Indiana, a graduate of the State University, and for a large part of his adult life a resident of the State. He won distinction as a lawyer, soldier and journalist before he engaged in politics. In 1873 he was appointed by President Grant United States minister to Mexico, and re-appointed by President Hayes. In 1880 he was transferred to Russia, and, in 1883, was appointed by President Arthur minister to Spain. No other American living has had a wider diplomatic experience or has shown better qualifications for that line of work. Indiana deserves to be congratulated for having contributed so largely to the successful negotiation of a trade agreement which will undoubtedly rank among the most important achievements of this administration.

## AMUSING INCONSISTENCIES.

The alleged commercial congress, held last week in Kansas City, adopted thirty-four resolutions, nearly one-half of which recommended extensive internal improvements, all to be made at the expense of the federal government. Here are a few of the "demands" upon the federal treasury: The improvement of the Mississippi river and its tributaries; the construction of the Hennepin canal; a canal to connect the Tennessee and Mississippi rivers; the making of deep-water harbors of all the harbors of the gulf coast susceptible of improvement; a ship-canal connecting the northern lakes and the Atlantic ocean; military and naval protection for all harbors and navigable rivers; the making of the Mississippi navigable for ocean steamships; the construction of levees on the Mississippi from St. Paul to the gulf; a system of canals connecting the Tennessee river with the Gulf of Mexico by the way of Mobile; a ship-canal from the head-waters of the Ohio to Lake Erie, and from the head of Lake Superior to the Mississippi river; the improvement of the Columbia river to an unlimited extent; government help to construct the Nicaragua canal.

The lamented Colonel Sellers simply saw "millions" in the schemes of his luxurious imagination; but here is a succession of demands upon the federal

treasury which would swallow billions of dollars. If the strict constructionists of the ancient Democracy who fought appropriations to make safe the harbors through which passed a great part of our commerce, and appropriations for the great national turnpikes, have cognizance of the demands of their sons and grandsons of the Democratic party, they must struggle in their coffins to come forth and rebuke the men who claim their party name and principles. But the amusing feature of the performance is that the men who have endorsed such vast schemes for the expenditure of federal revenues embody in the midst of them a demand that the duties on foreign imports shall be laid for no other purpose than to obtain sufficient revenue to support the federal government, economically and frugally administered. To adjust the tariff so that great industries can be built up and a great home market created is an unspeakable wrong, but to tax the people billions to build water-ways and Nicaragua canals is the legitimate function and imperative duty of the federal government. Such, at least, are the tacit and avowed declarations of the free-trade congress who turned an alleged commercial congress into a Democratic conclave.

## THE CAMP MORTON CONTROVERSY.

The presumption of the law and the procedure of judicial tribunals is that the accused innocent until the charges are proved. The burden of proof is upon those who bring the accusation. In conformity to this long-established rule of procedure, Dr. Wyeth should have presented positive evidence to sustain his charges of the cruel and inhuman treatment of rebel prisoners at Camp Morton by the federal authorities. This he did not do further than to mention a few cases. From time to time, however, he has repeated his charges, and has declared that he has the evidence to support them. Meantime, so indignant were those who have felt that the charges and specifications of the Doctor were a slander upon good men who were dead and upon the federal government at that period, that they have zealously set at work to disprove the charges before any real testimony had been presented by the prosecutor to sustain his indictment, and so well have they done their work that any evidence which Dr. Wyeth may offer hereafter must be classified as "trumped up." During the past two or three weeks the columns of the Journal have contained ample evidence to refute the charge of official carelessness or cruelty. This evidence has come from men who were on duty at the camp, physicians, officers and soldiers who performed guard duty. But if this cloud of witnesses had not appeared, the dispatch from Washington, in yesterday's issue, showing from the official records that the prisoners at Camp Morton were furnished the same rations as were issued to Union troops on duty, and the interview of the Detroit Tribune with Gen. Ambrose A. Stevens, who was commandant of Camp Morton from Nov. 1, 1863, to the end of the war, also given in yesterday's paper, would in themselves be ample testimony to refute the Wyeth charges. The statements of General Stevens will carry conviction to every candid mind. He takes up, one by one, the specifications of Dr. Wyeth, and proves their falsity. He admits that there was suffering and even that five prisoners died of the intense cold, but he shows that it was nothing that the federal authorities could be held responsible for. A season of unparalleled severity swept over the country. It could not have been foreseen, and the provisions which insured comfort in ordinary winter weather were wholly inadequate, not only for the comfort of the prisoners, but for the soldiers doing guard duty. At that time the resources of the government were tasked to their utmost to clothe its armies; therefore, it could not be expected that it could have thousands of blankets and overcoats stored at Indianapolis or other points against such an unexpected contingency as a few days of unparalleled cold weather. The other vague specifications of Dr. Wyeth are as effectually disposed of—so much so that all testimony submitted hereafter in the same line may be considered as supererogatory. The refutation is already overwhelming.

## A WASTE OF ELOQUENCE.

A few days since the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, a Cleveland Democratic organ, addressed an editorial to President Harrison in the second person exhorting him to call an extra session of the Senate at once in order to ratify the "general act," signed at Brussels, July 2, by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and other powers for the repression of the African slave trade, and for the restriction of the importation and sale, in a certain defined zone of the African continent, of fire-arms and spirituous liquors. An article of the treaty provided for the deposit of the ratifications in Brussels July 2, 1891. Our Senate did not reach the matter, consequently, unless some action should be taken, the "general act" would fail. The Springfield paper, which is usually very dignified in its treatment of topics, drops into a remarkable fervor. It declares that this treaty is the only hope of the Free State of Congo, and the only thing which can save it and the Dark Continent from "the curse of rum and slavery." It reminds the President that he fought and thousands died to "save America to civilization and freedom," and would like to know if, when the freedom and civilization of Africa are at stake, he will allow both to be sacrificed by not calling the Senate together. After much more in this line of exhortation, the Republican's remarkable article closes as follows:

At the time when Christ was born, there had fallen upon the warring peoples a brief season of repose, as if to welcome the Prince of Peace. The rumors and convulsions of modern Europe have hushed themselves long enough to permit a general agreement for the salvation of an infant nation, the redemption of a barbaric race. If the opportunity be lost—as lost it will be, unless you, Mr. President, take action—no man may say whether mutual jealousy or out-breaking war will ever permit its return. The time is now!

The papers of the next day make the matter-of-fact announcement that Sen-

ator Blaine, through the Belgian minister, has secured from the King of Belgium, who is to receive the ratifications, an agreement to extend the date of the reception of them until the Senate had been in session a reasonable period. It is a very matter-of-fact method Mr. Blaine has adopted, but it has its advantages over the plan of the Springfield Republican, which is announced so eloquently, not to say grandiloquently.

MINNESOTA's reform Legislature having adjourned its record is beginning to be looked up. The contrast between its promises and performances is about as marked as that furnished by the recent Legislature in this State. These super-excellent reform Legislatures of Democratic proclivities seem to be all alike. The Minnesota Legislature came into power with loud promises of retrenchment and reform. Instead of this, it is found that its session was the most expensive in the history of the State. It employed more clerks at larger expense than any of its predecessors. The Republican Legislature of two years ago paid out \$147,000 for legislative expenses, while the one just adjourned paid \$165,000. Its appropriations were some hundreds of thousands of dollars more than those of any previous Legislature. The Farmers' Alliance had a committee of five to look after desired legislation, and each member of this committee was given an easy committee clerkship on good pay. The legislation that was promised the people was not passed, but a law was passed materially increasing the State levy and the people's taxes. All this was brought about by a combine of Democratic with Alliance members, and the result is that the people are very, very mad. The situation bears a close resemblance to that in this State.

The American people can afford to regard with contempt the violent expressions of Italian newspapers published in this country. Under almost any other government they would be suppressed or receive a warning to change their tone, but that is not the American way. So long as the Italian editors confine themselves to frothy declamations, they are as harmless as chattering monkeys. If, however, they should go so far as to open a correspondence with the Italian authorities hostile to this government, the case might be different. An act of Congress passed in 1790, and which is codified as Section 5535 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, provides that any citizen of the United States, who, without the permission of the government, carries on correspondence with any foreign government, or its officers or agents, in relation to any disputes or controversies with the United States shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$5,000 and to be imprisoned not exceeding three years. Any citizen or resident counseling or assisting in such correspondence is subject to the same penalty. The Italian-American editors would do well to confine their vapors to the columns of their papers.

The Boston Herald takes two-thirds of a column to express its belief that the disagreements between Secretary Blaine and his chief, so graphically described by the Washington correspondents, do not exist precisely according to description, but are "almost entirely of a negative character." In conclusion it hazards the assertion:

We do not believe [Mr. Blaine] would have stayed twenty-four hours in the State Department if he had been insulted, and neither do we believe that President Harrison would be so short-sighted and discourteous as to resort to such a method, when, at any time, he could have relieved himself of Secretary Blaine's official rivalry by asking for his resignation.

This sounds very fair and judicial, but the same result would have been reached by a two-line acknowledgment that its Washington correspondent is a liar.

THERE seems to be a disposition to cumber the ground at the world's fair with decayed object lessons and obsolete relics. The log cabins in which different men of mark were born are to be exhibited, as if they had any peculiar interest away from their environments. Liberty prison has been removed from Richmond and set up for people to gaze at, and now it is proposed to bring from San Domingo a portion of the ruins of Isabella, the first settlement founded by Columbus in the new world. At this rate the fair will become an exhibit of the world's ruins instead of its progress. The idea that such rubbish will attract visitors is absurd.

THE assertion by members of the Council that the appointment of a building inspector would cause a great falling off in building operations can be taken with a grain of allowance, but if it is true it only emphasizes the need for such an official. If contractors are unwilling to submit to a supervision whose only purpose is to insure safety and protection to the public, they prove at once that supervision is required. The interests of the city are better served by a proper control and regulation of such matters than by an increase in the number of carelessly constructed and unsafe buildings. There are too many such now.

HERETOFORE British naval authorities have been worried over the possibilities of the French navy, but British experts who have been comparing the latest and best French war ship with our ship, the Newark, have reported that the latter is the more effective cruiser, while the triple-screw cruiser now nicknamed the Pirate, is a source of special alarm to them. It is believed that she will out-run the fastest ocean steamships and will probably be the best cruiser in the world. But those Anglomaniac newspapers which, eight years ago, predicted that an effective war ship could not be built in this country are silent.

THE President is now traversing a new and rather uninteresting section of the country. Yesterday he passed out of Texas, crossing the western border into New Mexico, and across that Territory into Arizona. He reached Tucson last night at 8:30 o'clock, and will arrive at Los Angeles at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Ten days will be given to visiting different points on the Pacific coast. Great

preparations have been made for his reception at San Francisco, and his entertainment there and throughout will embrace some very interesting features. He will not reach there, however, for some days yet.

A MEMBER of the largest pork-packing firm in this city, and one which sends a large amount of meat abroad, said a few days ago that the question of a foreign market for American pork would soon cease to be important, as, at the present rate, we should in a few years consume all our pork at home. This is the prediction of a business man unbiased by politics and who thoroughly knows what he is talking about. It shows how rapidly our home market is growing under the fostering influence of protection, and how vastly more important it is than any foreign market.

THE New York Tribune publishes the vote registered, county by county, in New York, last November, and the vote cast. The registered vote was 1,400,293 and the vote polled was 1,003,533. That is, nearly one-third of the voters who registered a few weeks previous did not go to the polls. This failure to vote was largely among Republicans who hesitated because of the lies about the new tariff law. But there is abundant reason to believe that the Republicans of New York will not permit the Democrats to win another victory by their failure to vote.

SEVERAL Democratic papers in Iowa having criticised the National Encampment of the Grand Army for not paying sufficient attention to Governor Boies and his gilt-bee-stung staff, the Register declares that the criticism is groundless, but so long as the only soldier of the late war on that staff is an ex-confederate, the veterans might have been excused if they had resented this seeming neglect of them.

THE Minnesota Legislature was dismissed with the assurance from the Speaker of the House that it could go home feeling that it had done no harm. This was a negative sort of comfort, but was more than the Democratic members of the Indiana Legislature carried away with them. Speaker Niblack did not have the nerve to offer even such feeble commendation.

THE Chicago Tribune continues to sing the praises of reciprocity and to abuse the McKinley tariff. If there were no McKinley tariff there would be no reciprocity. Protective duties furnish the basis for negotiations, without which there could be no concessions and no reciprocity.

## Tearful Contemporaries.

When a child "keels over" it usually cries, and there are sometimes concomitant circumstances which make this howling ludicrous in the extreme. The News cried a little in its local column Monday, because the Journal had "scooped" it and all the rest of its esteemed contemporaries upon the Citizens' company's request for a new franchise, the most important piece of news that has developed hereabouts for a month or so, and said it wasn't true. When the fox did not get the grapes he said they were sour. The Sentinel cried considerably harder, because it was hit harder. It had blabbed to the extent of half a column or more in its Sunday issue about what a complete and enterprising newspaper it was. To wake up the very next morning and find that it had been so ignominiously "scooped" by the Journal upon two or three important matters of local news was a little bit hard. Besides a long local "denial," it sobbed editorially:

The Journal yesterday scooped the Sentinel in regard to the proposition of the Citizens' Street-railway Company for a renewal of its franchise. As the company had not made any proposition, and no conference was held, and as there was a report of truth in the Journal's article, it was just like all the rest of the Journal's scoops.

Yes, it was just like the "scoop" made by the Journal when the Greenwood company petitioned for a franchise, which, by the way, was done just about the time that the Sentinel stated editorially that its reports of the Board of Public Works were by far the most complete and accurate of any newspaper in the city. The Greenwood article was true, and the Citizens' Street-railway article of Monday was just as true. Were it not for the Journal's habit of breaking a confidence it could readily satisfy the public on this point. Its truth will develop, too, within a very short time. The Journal has reason to believe that its somewhat contemporaries, though they printed denials to let themselves down easy, are satisfied from their own investigations, that every material point of the Journal's "scoop" is true.

How will the Journal get out of the hole in which it finds itself regarding the acts of the committee of public safety? Will it expose the falsehoods of Denny and let him shoulder the responsibility, or will it, as usual when caught in a lie, maintain a "dignified silence?"—Indianapolis Sentinel.

Well, inasmuch as Sterling R. Holt, the Democratic president of the Board of Public Safety, publicly admits the truth of the Journal's chief assertion, thereby admitting that the removal of one of the injured firemen, had been practically determined upon, the Journal is certainly in a position to maintain dignity, if not silence.

BI-CYCLES riding on the sidewalks is getting to be not merely a nuisance, but a source of constant danger. The machines are growing in popularity, and the number in use is plainly on the increase. At the present rate of increase it will not be long till bicyclists will control the sidewalks. The courts have decided that they have no right there, and the rule should be enforced.

THE Republican candidate for Mayor in Lafayette is Mr. Noah Justice. A man whose surname is a synonym for equity and whose Christian name perpetuates the memory of one of the world's greatest benefactors ought to have a large following among the good people of Lafayette.

At the rate feathers are flying in the City Council the two wings of the Indianapolis Democracy will soon be so ragged they never can flap together again.

## BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

They Don't Speak Now. Mrs. Watta—Oh, I've